

VIRGINIA

GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES,

but influenced by NONE.

TREASURY-OFFICE, March 18, 1771.

I HAVE hitherto been willing to suppose that the great Delays in collecting and accounting for the different Duties and Taxes imposed for the various Purposes of Government have, in some Sort, amongst other Causes, been owing to Inattention and the Want of due Consideration in those indebted or otherwise concerned, and should therefore hope that proper Reflections would convince them of the absolute Necessity there is for observing the utmost Punctuality, otherwise it is impossible that the Treasury should be able to answer the just Demands of public Creditors; hence must arise many disagreeable Disappointments, and, what is of still greater Consequence, the Credit of the Country must be injured. They whose Inclinations naturally dispose them to do Justice will be influenced by Reflections of this Kind, and others of different Dispositions must be convinced, by this Time, that withholding the Public Money, having already laid the Foundations of Ruin to many Families, will more than probably produce the same dreadful Consequences in future. Recommending therefore these Suggestions to the serious Attention of all whom they may concern, I have farther to inform them that, besides continuing to exert every legal Means, in order to do the Country Justice, I shall think myself warranted in publishing a List of those who continue in Arrear, after the ensuing April General Court, which I am in Hopes will rouse a Sense of Shame in some Men's Breasts, as the Public will be enabled to mark the Delinquents. A Step of this Sort will be exceedingly disagreeable to me, but it cannot be any reasonable Ground of Offence after such previous and timely Notice; be this as it may, my Resolution is to postpone every other Consideration to the Duties of my Office.

I am sorry to observe that, of the great Number of Executions I have been obliged to issue, some are not yet returned to Mr. Secretary's Office; and on many others the Returns are that the Effects remain in the Sheriff's Hands for Want of Buyers; with Respect to the former, the Officers have apparently been remiss in their Duty, so that I must now proceed against them; and, when I consider it as notorious that Slaves and every Kind of the Country's Produce, have for many Years past sold at as high Prices, as have generally been known, I cannot help suspecting, in the latter Instances also, some Degrees of Negligence in managing at least some of these Executions.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, TREASURER.

LONDON, December 12.

AS soon as business was entered upon in a certain Assembly on Monday, the President rose up, and informed the company of the reason of his desiring them to be particularly summoned that day; spoke of what had happened very lately in another Assembly, and begged that they would consider and promote the enquiry that he had been talked of and thought necessary there. That as to such part of the matter as more nearly affected himself, he begged to read a paper which contained the substance of what he had said in a judicial capacity in his case on a late occasion; and concluded with desiring, that the paper might be permitted to lie on the table, that any noble Lord, who was inclined, might make any motion with regard to it. But no motion being then made, other business was begun.

Lord Camden with leave, it is said, immediately after the business started by Lord Mansfield was concluded.

The Duke of M—— intended to make a motion on Monday; in his introductory speech he exclaimed greatly against the want of a sufficient naval power to guard the garrisons of Gibraltar and Minorca. His Grace was interrupted by L. G. who desired that the House might be cleared of all but those who from their Peerage had a right to sit there; he observed, that when motions were brought on by surprise, and the Members had no previous notice to enable them even to guess at what they might consist of, and when upon those motions such things came out as ought not to be publicly divulged, no persons but Peers should hear them, as in a House so crowded as the present, there might be emissaries from the Court of Spain and other powers. And another reason why the House ought to be cleared, was, that persons were admitted who took notes of what had passed, as was evident from a speech made by a noble Lord, which his Lordship declared he had at that time in his pocket in print, and which contained very nearly the words verbatim, though indeed there was some misrepresentation in it. A short altercation here ensued, but at length, "Clear the House," was vociferated from one end of the Assembly Room to the other.

While the House was clearing, the Lords in the opposition got up, and all left the room.

The motion intended to have been made on Monday is supposed to have been, "That an humble address be presented, praying, that a strong and sufficient naval force be immediately sent to guard Gibraltar, Minorca and Jamaica."

The Speaker of the Upper Room was on Monday directed to give strict orders to the officers of that Assembly, that no person be admitted during the sitting thereof, excepting such as have a right according to the standing orders; the Usher of the Black Rod was called to the bar, to hear the above order read, and directed to see it put in execution.

Soon after the House of Peers was cleared, George Onslow, Esq; got up in the Lower Assembly, and desired the standing order of that House might be read, which being done, it was immediately ordered to be cleared of Peers, Commoners; and all who were not Members. The Dukes of Richmond, Manchester, and Bolton, and the Marquis of Rockingham, who had just come in, were among others forced to withdraw. Then Mr. Onslow made the following motion.

"I have a motion to make, and I dare say every Gentleman will be convinced of the propriety of it; which is, that the House be cleared immediately; nay, I insist upon it, as a circumstance has happened to me within these five minutes, which makes it necessary. I desire, Sir, the House to be cleared, Peers and all."

Mr. Burke. "No! no! no! don't clear the House; the House ought not to be cleared."

Mr. Thomas Townsend, and a majority, were against the House being cleared, but the resolution of the House being referred to, and read by the Clerk, all were ordered to withdraw, excepting the Members; and the House was cleared accordingly, but not without great opposition being made by those honest and patriotic Members, who were not afraid of having their conduct made public.

The House was cleared ten minutes past four.

Mr. Dempster. I hope we shall not proceed on any business till we have done ourselves justice upon this insult committed by the Members of the Upper Room. I was one who underwent the indignity of being turned out of their Room, and I therefore move, that this committee do immediately break up, that we may consider what ought to be done on this occasion with the President to the chair.

Lord John Cavendish. I agree with the Gentleman who spoke last, as to the insult; but hope he will suffer us to finish the business the committee is upon, and we may afterwards proceed on any motion he may have to make in the Room.

Members cried out, aye, aye. The committee soon broke up, and the President took the Chair.

Mr. Duoning. Sir, I agree with my friend who spoke some time ago, that we ought to do ourselves justice upon this proceeding of the Upper Room; for, as a Member of the Lower, I am far from being satisfied with doing nothing more than what the Right Honourable Gentleman, on the Treasury Bench, proposed some time ago, the clearing the Room of all strangers. Because the Members of the Upper Room have indecently turned us out, I do not think we do enough in barely following to bad an example. No, Sir, we must go further; and, for one, I will not rest till we have made a full enquiry into this matter, wherein there appears to me to have been a determination to insult this Room; and therefore I move, that a committee be appointed to inspect the journals of the Upper Room, and to report to this Room their opinion.

Right Hon. George Onslow. Sir, when I moved some time ago that the Room should be cleared, I did it in consequence of the other Room having thought fit to remove the Members of this Room from their's. I looked upon it as a disrespectful conduct towards the Lower Room, for whose dignity I feel too sensibly not to be anxious to maintain it on all occasions. I was impatient to have this Room exert its power over them, exactly as they had their's over us; and as long as I have a seat here, it shall not be my fault if we are behind hand with them. But, Sir, I thought, and continue to think, that the retaliation is all that is in our power, and all we should think of. The Members of the Upper Room have not infringed any privilege of ours; they have not injured us; they have not insulted us. What can be the effect of the Gentleman's motion? We shall only find what we know already, that the Members of the Upper Room have exerted a right which they have; which, however unhandsome to this Room, is still their right; and I do not conceive that we can have any thing to say against it, but to treat them as they treat us, and I fancy they will tire first, and come soon to their senses, and former good humour. This motion, I am sure, will not forward that, but tend to promote ill blood between us, which we all wish to avoid. I am therefore against the motion.

Col. Barre. The Right Hon Gentleman says very truly, that the Members of the Upper Room have acted as if they were out of their senses; and we shall be thought so too, if we let the matter rest where it is. Sir, it is to the outrageous and daring behaviour of certain Members of the Upper Room, who trust to their majority, that we are indebted for this insult on this Room. It was a conduct that shocked the honest part of that noble Assembly. They acted like themselves; they withdrew, rather than give their sanction to such an unworthy and unprecedented behaviour. I myself was present, and will affirm that no Court or Bar-garden ever equalled the horrid indecency I was there a witness to. Sir, we give up the rights of our constituents, and of our own honour if we do not resent this usage, or if we only make so tame a return to it, and so disgraceful a one, as to act as improperly as they have done. I am for the motion, and hope it will go further.

Lord North. At the very time that we are complaining, and justly complaining of the unfriendly and, I think, improper, behaviour of the one Room of this so-

ciety to the other, it ill becomes our own dignity to suffer such a language to be held as that which the Gentleman has used towards a part of the other Room, which thought fit to differ with that part of the Members, which the Gentleman calls the honest part of the Room. What right has that Gentleman to brand the other part of the Room with being otherwise? Their conduct in clearing the Room indiscriminately of all strangers, including the Members of this Room, I condemn as much as any body, and I wish, on this occasion, that a distinction could have been made, and only Members of the Upper Room had been removed, that we might more particularly have shewn them that they must expect no admission here while they refuse it to us. But, Sir, I agree with my Right Honourable friend who sits near me, that retaliation is all we can exert. Searching the journals of the Upper Room will be useless and nugatory, and therefore disgraceful and unworthy of us. I am clearly against the motion; and to put an end to it, I move you to adjourn.

Lord Beauchamp. I am much for the noble Lord's motion. I never heard a more preposterous proposal than to inspect the journals of the Upper Room to a case where no illegal or unconstitutional extension of their rights is even pretended. It is enough for this Room to proceed *pari passu* with the Members of the Upper Room, whenever they are ill-humoured or peevish enough to shut their doors against us. We have the best remedy in our own hands; I am for exerting that, and no more.

Lord G. Cavendish. Sir, I think this is a question, in which the honour of this Room is much concerned; and I wonder that the ghost of a great predecessor of your's does not rise at his son's opposing a motion to assert the dignity of this Room against the impertinence of the other. Sir, he used to say, that my family, though nearly allied to the Peerage, was always ready to support the dignity of the Lower Room, and as I desire always to maintain that character, I beg, Sir, that you will be so good as to appoint me a teller in this division, that I may stand upon the journals a friend to the Lower Room in this question.

Mr. Onslow. Sir, I must make it my request too, that you will let me, equally with my noble friend, be transmitted to posterity, by being appointed a teller also. My regard to the Lower room will, in my opinion, appear as conspicuous to those who will think upon this question, in being for this Room acting with prudence as well as spirit. The authority the noble Lord cites, he knows will carry with it all reverence and submission from me; but he will suffer me to judge of that authority for myself; and I do know that his opinion would be with us on this occasion, as his conduct was the same on similar ones. The noble Lord cannot be serious in saying, I am on the side of the Members of the Upper Room in this affair, as my earnestness to return that Room the compliment they have made us, must prove the contrary; but I repeat, that retaliation is the proper and only mode of proceeding for us to adopt; to do more would be wildness and absurdity.

The society then divided.

Tellers.

For adjourning	47	{ Lord Beauchamp, Mr. Onslow.
Against	22	
		{ Lord G. Cavendish, Mr. T. Townsend.

It is said, that on Thursday night, when the usage to the Members of the Lower Room from the Members of the Upper on Monday last was taken notice of, the following motion was made: "That a conference be desired with the Lords upon a matter highly concerning the good correspondence between the two Houses of Parliament, and the mutual civilities usually shown by each House to the Members of the other House; 42 of the company were for it, and 77 against it."

A motion was made on Friday night by Lord George Germaine, relative to the behaviour of the Upper Room, that the Gentlemen approved of by the Members of that Room, to be admitted to hear their debates, might be directed to attend that Room to carry the business to the other—38 were for it, 105 against it.

The genuine *SIR D. D. C. H. of* ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, Esq; on Thursday, December 6, on Mr. Serjeant Glyn's motion for inspecting the conduct of the Judges, and rescuing the laws in Westminster-Hall, particularly those relative to the liberty of the press, and the right of juries.

I HAVE many apologies to make for rising at so late an hour of the night, particularly when the question before us has already undergone so able and copious a discussion. It still appears to me to be of that importance, and so intimately connected with the very essence of our constitution, that too much cannot possibly be said on it. It is on this principle, Sir, I rise, and hope I shall be excused for detaining you a little longer on the subject.

I have listened very attentively to the Honourable Gentlemen in opposition to this motion, and in collecting the whole of their argument into one focus it appears to me to be simply this: That as no direct charge can be made to those venerable sages of the law, who preside at Westminster-hall, particularly to the noble Lord alluded to by the Honourable Gentleman, second in this motion, it is idle and nugatory to enquire into their conduct: That as to the liberty of the press, it is already suffi-

only established in this principle, that the servant, in the sale of a libel, involves the master in a crime; and lastly, that a juror has it not in his power to pronounce a publication libellous, or not, but must lie at the determination of the Bench.

This, Sir, is the substance of their arguments, which I shall briefly beg leave to reply to: I do not pretend directly to accuse the noble Lord at the head of the King's Bench, or any of the rest of the Judges of the Courts; but if that noble Lord is satisfied he has done no more than what his predecessors have done in similar cases, what prevents the friends of this noble Lord from coinciding with the motion? The enquiry will indirectly apply in charging his predecessors in office, not himself, for establishing such precedents in the law as have misled him and the rest of his brother Judges; beside, it is the united desire of the people. They complain of an assumed power in the Bench, an infraction of their rights. Let the Bench then come forward, and shew them it is not their fault. By this conduct they will not only clear themselves of any imputation of false constructions and interpretations of the law, but reflect the greatest honour on their own characters.

As to the second point, the *liberty of the press*, as laid down by the Honourable Gentlemen in opposition to this motion, I must entirely dissent from them, as I do now there may be a variety of cases where the master is not accountable for the actions of the servant, and where the degree of criminality that involves the one, has no possible relation to the other. In all criminal cases, it is the *intent* that constitutes the *action*; otherwise men of the purest designs, and the best of hearts, may be involved in guilt and punishment. If a man, for instance, takes my horse, he commits but a common trespass; but if he takes him, with an *intent* to steal him, then he becomes a felon, and is punishable to the extremity of our criminal laws.

This case, Sir, is so very notorious, that I need not appeal for its support to the Gentlemen of the long robe; it is a maxim of law known to the lowest ranks of community. Why then is not the same regard had in other cases that are exactly similar? Suppose, for instance, a bookseller goes out of town on a Saturday, and does not return till Tuesday (a common method amongst people who are all the week confined to their shops, and mechanical avocations) and that, in the mean time, a parcel of books are sent to his shop by another of the trade, prefixed with *his name* as one of the publishers. His clerk, as he knows this practice is usual, takes in the books, and without further enquiry, sells them in the course of business. The master returns, and on looking into one of these books, imagines there are positions there laid down, not altogether so safe for publication; he, therefore, instantly closes the sale, and returns the remainder back to the person who sent them. Now, Sir, I would ask, how is it possible from any law, constructed on the least reason, this man can be deemed culpable? And whether condemning such a man, is not imputing to him the guilt of another: Upon my word, Sir, this matter strikes me in so clear and obvious a light, that I am ashamed to press it further to your consideration.

As to the power of juries, it is of so old an institution, of so unmixt and simple a nature, that I am surprized how it ever came to be involved in the least doubt or intricacy. There is no part of the whole fabric of our excellent constitution, that boasts a greater boldness, a more enlarged freedom of design, than this pillar of the truly British order. That great King *, who first established this mode of trial, knew very well the equality and justice of it, and it is every way worthy the Royal founder. Judges may be credulous, may err, nay, it is possible, they may be *corrupted*; but twelve men, uninfluenced, because previously unacquainted with either *facts* or *parties*, started occasionally into a judicial capacity, who have nothing to lose, nor nothing to fear—can possibly have no other influence than as the facts laid before them, strike them. But why do I engross the time of this Honourable Assembly, in delineating the character of a juror. Ask any foreigner, what is his idea of his power? He will instantly tell you (with a look of silent applause on this institution) that it is a power, vested in twelve British subjects, to try how far their *equal*, charged with an offence, has or has not transgressed the written laws of the land; this, Sir, would be his answer, and this answer strictly corresponds with their original authority. Where then is this power, this boasted jurisdiction of juries, that rings with such a voice of freedom all over the continent; nay, all the world over, if they are so circumscribed in their conduct, as the Honourable Gentleman who opposed this motion, would have them? Alas! Sir, there needs no great accuracy in their being able to fill up the blanks; they are themselves under this predicament, *mere blanks* to all intents and purposes.

If then this noble privilege has been interrupted, or debased by the temporary insertions of *occasional, timeserving* precedents, let it be the boast of this House, to rescind such dangerous excrescences. Let the authority of this respectable character, this bulwark of the British constitution, an *English juror*, be regularly and precisely ascertained: Let it no longer be involved in that doubt and intricacy, which, at present, even Gentlemen, bred to the profession of the law, cannot alike explain. But let it be established on such positive, simple modes, that you, or you, or you, nay, even the man at the door, may fully comprehend it. Placing it on this basis, you will hold it up once more to the world in its pristine authority, and the line between *Judge* and *juror* so conspicuously marked, that one cannot, *unknowingly*, clash with the other; for this, and for previous reasons I have urged, I am heartily in support of the motion.

* Alfred the Great.

Mr. Grey Cooper's SPEECH in the Lower Room of the Robin Hood Society, on the 6th of December.

IT is a maxim with me, that men should, in important points, deviate neither to the right nor left, but keep the direct road to the object of their search. They should not beat the bushes for cones, when their view is to start hares. They should not surround the whole

forest with their greyhounds and bloodhounds, and threaten a general chase, when their only aim is to hunt down a single stag. Why should the whole country be alarmed with an universal hue and cry, when only two individuals are to be taken? There is something ungenerous, as well as imprudent and impolitic, in raising a clamour against all the Judges, because two happen to be obnoxious to certain Gentlemen. The motion, as it now stands, presumes that our Courts of Justice are in general corrupted; and yet it appears, from the language of several Members, that two Judges only are aimed at by the enquiry. At least I do not find that any more are suspected. Certainly no hints, no oblique reflections of that nature have yet been dropped in this Club. Could this have happened, if there had been any real foundation for complaint? It is impossible. The original mover of the question must have been in the secret; and the delicacy of his friends would have spared their names with the same cautious tenderness which they have shewn for M—— and S——. We may then take it for granted, that even the promoters of the enquiry do not suspect any others of malversation, and that these two are the only delinquents struck at by patriotic vengeance. If this be fact, and that it is so, I appeal to the honour and conscience of every man who hears me, why was not the enquiry confined to them? Why were they not openly and boldly charged with their crimes, that having a fixed and permanent object of discussion before us, we might come to a certain and speedy determination? Why are we thus precipitated into a general attack upon our Courts of Justice, when only two persons are held culpable? Real patriotism is always honest, open, and direct; it avows boldly its motives and designs, and does not, in order to be revenged of a few, involve many in the same indiscriminate censure: for, let me tell you, the very adoption of this motion will be a kind of previous condemnation of all our great law-officers, because all will see that, as a ground-work, we must first have supposed or believed them to be guilty. Now can any thing be more rash or iniquitous than this proceeding? We have no charges, no surmises, but against two; and yet we shall not only suspect, but believe all to be guilty! Does this conduct become a wife, grave, and venerable Assembly, who must know that Judges are not lightly to be suspected, and that those who bring their character in question, without producing weighty and well-supported charges, ought to undergo severe and exemplary punishment? No; nor can I persuade myself that the mover will find many abettors. The scheme, as my honourable friend very justly observed, is too irregular and absurd, as well as unfair and uncandid, to gain a respectable division. Contrary not only to forms and precedents, but to reason and equity, it must equally shock the judgment and feeling of every unprejudiced man. Thus then all that was said by the last Speaker falls to the ground like the baseless fabric of a vision. The whole being an air built castle, founded on the supposition of the general criminality of the Judges, and of the necessity of a general enquiry, it vanishes before the light of reason, as ghosts do at the approach of the sun. The real, the concealed end of the enquiry, is the condemnation, or at least the aspersions, of two persons. The manner in which it is to be conducted necessarily implies guilt in ten more, against whom no charge appears. The consequence is, that, if we would not be coarcted of manifest injustice, we must reject the motion, and postpone the farther consideration of the whole affair, till some patriot has the courage and honesty, or the temerity and villainy, to make a specific charge. We must leave to the Bill of Rights men the wisdom and uprightness of enquiring into the conduct of magistracy, with the proviso that some flaw will be found in their proceedings. It is not our business to move Heaven and earth, in order to blacken their characters, because we hate the men. Such patriotism is more becoming in those desperadoes, whom the Judges, as the instruments of law, punished for their crimes. But there is, forsooth, a pamphlet, which charges a certain Judge with various misdemeanours. What then? Must we, in consequence of its misrepresentations, arraign his conduct? If we are to be regulated by pamphlets, I believe we shall soon have plenty of business on our hands: For where is the man into whose behaviour we must not at this rate enquire? If you credit news-papers and pamphlets, we are all profligate and abandoned. There is hardly an individual among us that is sound and untainted. At least I will engage to shew the best of you represented in this light by some publication or other. Why then, in the name of absurdity, do you mention a pamphlet, or popular rumour, as a ground of impeachment? The greatest worth and innocence cannot, upon this plan, escape. Indeed the pamphlet in question is an excellent pamphlet, if you think there is any merit in proving what was never doubted. A jury had found Woodfall guilty of printing and publishing *only*; and the awkward compiler of the letter on libels wastes 178 octavo pages of paper in attempting to demonstrate that according to this verdict he could not be punished by the Judge. What a profound casuist! I apprehend that Almon will soon employ him to write a quarto volume to prove that two and two are equal to four! He seems to be the only man for elucidating a self-evident proposition, and giving a comely appearance to a little learning, by garnishing it round with suffocating periods, antiquated phrases, and barbarous idioms. Such is the Vandal, that the last Speaker would make the oracular leader of the legislature of Great-Britain! O disgraceful! What infamy awaits us next?

Alderman Townsend spoke next.

WHEN I am every day a witness to the jealousies and murmurs of the people, when I see the necessity of an enquiry becoming every hour more and more urgent, my conscience would charge me with infidelity to my constituents, were I to remain fixed to my seat while I hear Members sporting with their interests, and using every art to divert us from giving them satisfaction. I have not yet heard any Gentlemen deny that they suspect the integrity of our Courts of Justice, and am consequently uneasy. Is it not necessary to remove this suspicion, and this uneasiness? And is it not our bu-

siness, our peculiar province and duty, to remove them? Undoubtedly. The proposition is uncontrovertible. But can this salutary effect be produced by sophistical arguments advanced in this House? It is impossible. As something was done by the Courts of Justice to wake their jealousy, something must be done by us to lay it asleep: Deeds, not words, are now required, and the enquiry seems the only plausible scheme. If a better plan can be offered, I am not so much wedded to the present as not to embrace it with open arms; my sole object being the satisfaction of the people, I am as well pleased with one as with another, provided I think them equally efficacious; but, while I deem the enquiry not only the best, but the sole plan that will quiet the nation, I must adhere to the enquiry. The charges against our Judges (I mean the published charges) which have given birth to the natural anxiety and disquietude, are complicated and extensive, and therefore the plan by which they are to be removed must be equally extensive.

Much has been said, and said with great justice, of the unconstitutional law which has been laid down to juries. But what has become of informations, attachments, interrogatories, and a long train of concomitants? Are not they unconstitutional? Do not they call for an enquiry? Is not perpetual imprisonment, where the same person is party, Judge and jury, an object worthy of our attention? These things are charged upon our Judges, and they have greatly contributed to swell the popular clamour, because they are exotics, unknown and unwelcome to our soil and climate; evidently derived from the civil law, they can never assimilate with the British constitution; the people will reject them as incompatible with the nature of our laws, and the noble institution of juries.

But these points, however interesting, are not all; many other circumstances crowd upon my mind. That I may not exhaust the patience of the House, I will only insist upon one, which, in my opinion, is equivalent to a thousand. *Ex uno disce omnes*. I am afraid, then, that there is too great a vicinity between Westminster Hall and St. James's. I suspect, and the people suspect, that their correspondence is too close and intimate. But why do I say it is suspected? It is a known avowed fact. A late Judge, equally remarkable for his knowledge and integrity, was tampered with by administration; he was solicited to favour the Crown in certain trials, which were then depending between it and the subject. I hear some desiring me to name the Judge, but there is no necessity for it; the fact is known to several Members of this House, and if I do not speak truth, let those, who can, contradict me: I call upon them to rise, that the public may not be abused—but all are silent, and can as little invalidate what I have said, as what I am going to say. This great, this honest Judge, being thus solicited in vain, what was now to be done? What was the last resource of baffled injustice? That was learned from a short conversation which passed between him and some friends a little before his death. The last and most powerful engine was applied. A letter was sent him directly from a great Personage, but as he suspected it to contain something dishonourable, he sent it back unopened. Is not this a subject that deserves enquiry? Ought we not to trace out the adviser of such a daring step, and, upon proper conviction, to bring him to the block? The excellent person who was thus tempted to disgrace and perjure himself, and to betray and ruin his country, could not die in peace till he had disclosed this scene of iniquity, and warned his fellow-citizens of their danger. Shall we then, who are appointed guardians of the people, not take his warning, and wake from that lethargy with which we have been so long benumbed? He had no interest in communicating this intelligence; he saw himself on the brink of the vast ocean of eternity, the eve of his journey to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns. Nothing therefore could animate his breast, but that pure flame of patriotism which had always directed his steps, and of which he had given so recent a proof. Ought not we then, even if we laugh at all patriotism, to bestir in our own liberty and property? Yes, certainly; for, let me tell you, neither are secure, if we do not immediately check all sympathy and fellow-feeling between the Judges and the Crown, and much more all undue influence and palpable corruption. It is in vain that the salaries of the Judges are raised, if their ambition and avarice are inflamed by ministerial bribes or promises from the Crown. The people will be highly dissatisfied, and will have reason to be so, till they see the repetition of such criminal acts stopped by the fear and terror produced by exemplary punishments. Let me then conjure you to imitate the glorious example of your forefathers, by adopting this enquiry, by penetrating into every recess, and dragging forth villainy, though it should lurk behind the Throne. Thus will you retrieve your lost character; thus will you restore unanimity and strength to a divided and unhappy kingdom; thus will you be loved and honoured by the present age, and acquire the esteem and reverence of posterity.

[Sir Joseph Yates was the Judge meant by the Alderman. When the letter from a great Personage was mentioned, Lord North and the rest of the Treasury Bench stared at one another, but did not utter a single sentence by way of contradiction. It is asserted, but not vouched as a fact, that a similar application was made to Lord Camden in Wilkes's cause.]

Dec. 14. Wednesday there was a great debate in the House of Commons, upon the land-tax. Mr. S—— moved to put it off till after Christmas. The Ministry, contrary to the previous declarations of several of their tools, were determined to bring it on, and to encrease it to four shillings in the pound. Lord North said, a war was but too probable. That the French and Spaniards were making great preparations upon all their coasts; and that the money wanted this year would be at least six millions, but perhaps it might be nine millions; he could not be certain. Sir Edward Hawke said, the navy was in a very proper state, and that eighteen ships of the line were ready for sea. He was contradicted by the Admirals Keppel and Saunders; who said, if eighteen ships were ready for sea, it was unadvisable to leave Gibraltar and Jamaica wholly exposed to the ene-

my; and that the garrison of Gibraltar was lower now, than in the peaceable time of Sir Robert Walpole. Many very severe things were said of the Ministry; and, in short, they were attacked from all sides of the House, upon their ignorance, negligence, baseness and cowardice. However, they sheltered themselves under their majority; and incessantly kept crying out, *the question! the question!* which at length was put, when 199 were for the adjournment, and 221 against it.

The debates in the Upper House, on Tuesday, were very spirited. Lord Camden attacked Lord Mansfield with a becoming spirit and dignity. He said his Lordship's paper, given to the Clerk the day before, he considered as a challenge to himself; that his Lordship had thrown down the glove, and he was determined to take it up. He then proposed to Lord Mansfield three questions, and demanded answers to them. Lord Mansfield replied, it was unfair; that he was taken by surprise, and said, that he would not answer interrogatories. Lord Camden pressed that a day might be appointed, and said, he was ready to meet the noble Lord upon his ground of law. Lord Mansfield at last, was brought to pledge himself to the House, that the matter should be discussed. The Duke of Richmond then congratulated the House, upon the noble Lord's having pledged himself to the point. This brought Lord Mansfield up again; he said he did not pledge himself to the House, he only said, that he should hereafter give his opinion.

The doors of the House of Commons are, it is said, to be for the future bolted during the present session, whenever any national affairs are on the carpet.

January 1, 1771. Soon after the holidays many important motions will be made in the Lower Room of the Robabood Society, according to notice given by the different Members.

Mr. Burke is to move for an enquiry into the military transactions in St. George's Fields.

Mr. Sawbridge is to move for a triennial or annual Parliament, as well as for a bill to exclude placemen and pensioners.

Mr. Alderman Townshend is to move for the repeal of the two last acts concerning game and dogs; as likewise for the rescinding of a resolution of the House of Commons, which denies privilege to Members in matter of libel.

Mr. Dowdeswell is again to make a string of motions, respecting the freedom of election.

Mr. Dunning is to renew his motion on the subject of the insults received by the Lower Room from the Upper Room. And

Mr. Serjeant Glynn is to move incessantly till the right of juries is established.

We are assured that the Earl of Buchan will be elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, in the room of the late Duke of Argyle, and not the Earl of Dylart, as mentioned in some of the papers. This Nobleman is one of the most accomplished men in Europe, and his character is every way suitable for that important and honourable office, and will not be influenced by any party whatever, but do equal honour and justice both to his King and country.

January 2. This day came on at Edinburgh the election of one of the sixteen Peers to serve in Parliament for Scotland. It is expected there will be a warm contest, as many of the Scots Peers, among whom is a noble Duke, have declared their unalterable resolution to retrieve their dignity, and support their independence on this and every other occasion.

Advice has been received, that the whole city of Venice had like to have been destroyed by the late great floods, the waters in the lowest place being five feet above the ground; they destroyed a vast magazine of vitriol, which poisoned all the rivers, and nothing was to be seen but dead fishes floating upon the surface, which the Magistrates had forbid to be eaten; but the poor people, not regarding that order, had consumed the fish, and great numbers were, by that means, killed by the poisonous influence of the vitriol.

By the freshest accounts from the Levant we hear, that the Russians have not conquered any one capital island in the Archipelago, and that the taking such of the lesser islands as fell into their hands, was attended with much bloodshed, and a loss pretty equal on both sides.

A correspondent says, it is very remarkable, that the two persons who appear at present to be most in the confidence of the Premier, are, Mr. Robinson, Secretary of the Treasury, closely connected with Sir James Lowther, son in law to the Thane, and Mr. Brommel, Private Secretary to the Premier bred up under the Thane.

We hear that at Liverpool no less than a thousand men have been raised for his Majesty's fleet.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 21.

On Saturday the 9th of March, 1771,

died,

after a lingering and painful Sickness,
GEORGE NICHOLAS, Esquire,

of the County of Dinwiddie

Many Years Clerk:

An Office

be discharged with
Fidelity and Perseverance.

He was

an Husband and Parent

the most indulgent;

an obliging Neighbour;

a sincere Friend.

Adorned

with Benevolence of Heart,

Integrity of Life,

and Simplicity of Manners,

he was esteemed

by all his Acquaintance;

beloved

by those who knew him well.

To sum the Whole,

he was

an Israelite indeed,

in whom there was

no Guile!

RICHMOND town, March 6. 1771.

ON Sunday the 3d instant, Mr. PETERFIELD TRENT, of this place, merchant, was married to Miss WILKINSON, of Chesterfield county; an agreeable young Lady, endowed with every necessary accomplishment to render the married state happy, a handsome fortune not excepted.

Be hush'd, ye waters, Boreas, * cease to roar.

Left ye prevent the bridegroom's passage o'er,

And cause delay, as business did before.

This is the day appointed for to crown

His warmest wish, and to belie the town.

The bride on expectation's tiptoe waits

Th' important hour, big with depending fates.

The hour arriv'd, she, by her parent led,

Walks forth in state, in soft and pleasing dread:

What various passions in her breast arise,

Though love and joy seem painted in her eyes!

A moment's grief to part from friendships dear,

May be allow'd to cost the fair a tear;

But Philo comes, to dissipate her fears,

Becalm her soul, and wipe away those tears.

May many a rising sun, and evening tide,

To him disclose new charms in his fair bride:

May they in transport live till love's decay,

Thence friendly union hail their dying day.

May those, who love and marriage both despise,

See hence the blessings which from them arise,

And be convinc'd how much their judgments err,

Whilst they a mistress, to a wife prefer.

* The common acceptance of this word is well known;

but here is meant a set of men who are taught to laugh at

love, and despise matrimony.

RICHMOND town, March 14. 1771.

ON Monday the 11th instant, Mr. JASPER HALKET, a young Gentleman, store-keeper with Mr. Neill Campbell, of this place, in attempting to cross the creek on horse-back, unfortunately lost his life: He was seen by a Negro girl, at a little distance, who gave the alarm, and though the greatest haste was made to his assistance, it was an hour and a half before he, or the horse (which was likewise drowned) could be found. Every experiment that imagination could suggest for his recovery, was tried without effect.—Thus died, in the bloom of youth, the favourite son of a tender mother, the friend of the distressed, beloved by his intimates, and much lamented by all who knew him. On Tuesday his remains were accompanied by a number of Gentlemen to the place of interment; and on Wednesday a sermon was preached by the Reverend Mr. WILLIAM COURTS, to a numerous, and respectable audience, from Ecclesiastes, IX. 11. *But time and chance happeneth to them all.*—But whether well suited to the occasion, or delivered in a new and animated manner, is left to the judgment of the critics.

Adieu, dear youth, favour'd by Heav'n's decree
To scape those ills which we are doom'd to see;
On earth's vain sons thou pitying canst look down,
And smile at reptiles striving for a Crown:
See, unconcern'd, "gloves dash'd," with clangor dire,
"And worlds crush'd" whilst bon vivants expire."

"Hence, generous youths!" who leave your native

clime,

Rush not on danger, "but redeem your time!"

Fix'd be your purpose, trust in Providence,

"For all's ordain'd, and nothing comes by chance!"

"'Tis wisdom's fool, though Deity in France!"

TO PHILO-DICAIOS.

GIVE me leave to assure you, Sir, I never should have guffied at the person concealed, under the mask of, B. D. much less have hurled at a Burgess, a "thou art the man," had not your sagacity, seen through the disguise. Your other accomplishments, as a writer, I, before, have commended; for I venerate what is laudable, although, in a toe. But these, all, "hide their dimmish'd heads" at this, blaze of, penetration. With what conviction do you, "bring to light, the hidden things of darkness!" From the form, under which he lay hid, hath this Devil, at the touch of your pen

— "for no falsehood can endure

Touch of celestial temper!"

flashed up,

into his own likeness, discovered.

But may I not ask, if truth, be not truth, whence soever it proceed? And, whether, to have substituted, a little of, argument, you might not, in part, have forgone your invective? Would it not have been as proper, in refuting a charge, to have furnished a reason, instead of, assertion? For aught you have offered, C. R. and PHILO DICAIOS may still be, one person: Or, at least, as nearly connected as, the two Kings of Brentford, not smelling at, the same nose gay, indeed; but however, at the same plant of, tobacco. Till this charge be refuted, how does it happen, that your property in the address, is, anywise, injured?—Or, your good name at the bottom of it, flung away from you? Your property, Sir, I do not dispute; nor do I dispute, that your's is, a good name. The *Shandean* hypothesis, on this subject, I long have adopted, and PHILO DICAIOS hath my approbation:—Though, perhaps, not, in so high a degree, as, if, you had been better acquainted with, *Greek*. But, may I, enquire, "who gave you this name?" From a regard to justice, did you gain, this addition? Names, sometimes, mean the contrary of that they express. In calling B. D. a "false calumniator," you, yourself, give us, an example to, the rule. A false calumniator!—Let conscience inform us, if you meant not for a screen, this, equivocation. It is too transparent, however, to render indistinct, the identity of C. R. and PHILO DICAIOS. The former, looks backward, like the elder face of a JANUS, while, under the latter, you look forward with, the younger. Or, to use a similitude, more apt to the subject, like a tick crab, that has just shed its shell, C. R. may be the old one, and PHILO DICAIOS the new. After all, if this be not true, I will readily allow, what you have affirmed, that he that hath flung from you, your good name, hath taken that, which enriches not himself; and, if the loss of it make you poor, you must be, poor indeed! So much for B. D. whom, I should not have noticed, had not his cause been, blended with, my own.

Notwithstanding you assert "there is no truth in my paper," I cannot forbear suspecting, that you really think so. Could you not have disproved, what you said by, silence, as well as, what you "proclaim, from the top of the house?" But, perhaps, over an enemy that is fallen, you are too generous to triumph! To your strictures, however, give me leave to reply: "In the first place,

you say, he charges me with declaring that this law hath

rendered ineffectual the pure doctrines of the church, you and, I asserted no such thing, and I call upon him to prove it." What, Sir, must I prove?—That this law, hath rendered ineffectual, the pure doctrines of the church;—or, that you did not assert it? Your meaning is equivocal. Of the first proposition, no man, but yourself, ever thought;—you will not I hope oblige me to, realize your dreams. If it is the last, I accept the alternative. When speaking of this law, you pronounce, "I think it no less subversive of our establishment, and little less injurious to our properties than the two penny acts themselves." If, in your address, you were serious, the two penny acts must have been productive of, the effects you suppose. It may be proper to enquire, then, what establishment means. Comprehensive, as is, the idea, this word sometimes includes, it is plain that you have, circumscribed, its limits. To the properties of the Clergy it cannot refer, as the regulation extends to, their salaries alone. What then will remain, if these be subtracted, but the *artificial, canons, and book of common prayer*? Excuse a question, perhaps, a little misplaced: Have you ever read MILTON's "Considerations, touching the likeliest means to remove HYKELINGS out of the church?" As to the compliment I paid you, the next thing, you mention, you are welcome to take it in, what sense you please:—If you consider it, as a crust to a critic, why mumble and make of it, as much as you can. My deduction, respecting the Burgess, of absolute power, you now, most strenuously disavow. What did you intend the word *Legislator* should mean? Until *Legislator* and *Legislature* signify the same, my conclusion will never be shaken. I proceed, to what you call, the "material point," which, before I consider, accepts thanks for your candour, towards my mistake,—whether it be one, or not, remains for enquiry. Granting it not likely, to rain over the colony, for three months together (which, however, is not as I stated the case) do not your words justify, this supposition? If rain may prevent a court, and consequently business, during June, July, and August, throughout the province, the tobacco in the ground, will be as effectually destroyed, as though it should rain, through the whole three months, without the least intermission.

The power and dignity you assign to the Commissary, is, of a political nature, and the greatest this government knows. You suppose, that he could have prevented the act. If so, his negative must be equivalent to, the Governor's, and that will preponderate against, the power of VIRGINIA.

Permit me, before I conclude, to glance at your motive in writing the address. Well acquainted with the disposition, of vestrymen in general, you were apprehensive they would not favour the Clergy. You knew, likewise, that there is, but one Clergyman, in the country, who, "by ecclesiastic blows and knocks, can prove his doctrine orthodox," and beat his vestry into, any composition (—and this, it must be allow'd, would not be, to "strike with the fist of wickedness.") You have, therefore, in the bitterness of your soul, poured forth, this lamentable *jeremiad*. But, as there is, one other alternative, it may be, "love of fame," was the motive. If so, permit me to compare, your situation with *Wolsey's*; and as you think it a merit, to quote SHAKESPEARE adroitly—transfer to yourself, the following reflections:

"I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys, that swim on bladders,
In a sea of glory,
But far beyond my depth; my high blown pride
At length broke under me, and now has left me
To the mercy
Of a rude stream, that must, forever, hide me."

AS there is the most pressing call for the money that is due for the sales of Col. Thomas Moore's estate, I give this notice that I shall attend at the April General Court, at Amelia court in May, and at the Oyer court in June, in order to receive the said money; and shall immediately after being paid for all that shall then remain unpaid. I shall at the same time bring suits for all the debts due to me for the sales of Negroes.

JOHN HAWKINS.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, pursuant to an act of Assembly, on Wednesday the 15th of May next,

TWO thousand eight hundred acres of land, being the upper part of a tract belonging to Armistead Lightfoot, Esq; in Brunswick county. It will be laid off into lots, to make it convenient to the purchasers. Any person inclined to buy, may be shown it, by applying to Thomas Gholson, who lives on it. Credit will be given till the first of November next, upon giving bond and security to

LEWIS BURWELL,
JAMES BURWELL,
THOMAS M. RANDOLPH,
JOHN WOODSON. Trustees.

MARCH 20. 1771

THE next meeting of the Treasurer, Trustees, and subscribers to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen, is to be held at the College, on Saturday the 4th of May. Trustees for the present year, the Rev. Messrs Henry Skyring, James Maury Fontaine, Arthur Hamilton, William Willie, Thomas Wilkinson, and Alexander White. Preachers, the Rev. Messrs. Josiah Johnson, in the morning, and Samuel Henley, in the afternoon. Treasurer, John Camm.

By order, JACOB BRUCE, Clerk.

BENJAMIN G. PITTS, TAILOR, BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is now settled in Ware parish, Brunswick county, on the plantation of Mordecai Cooke, Esq; where he proposes carrying on the above business in all its branches, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest manner, and with the utmost dispatch.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 21. 1771.

A JOURNEYMAN BARBER, who understands his business well, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

WALTER LENOX.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 21st or 22d of last June, in York or Williamsburg, two MOURNING RINGS, each of them has a large single diamond, and each of them for one of the family of the Honourable John Grymes, in Middlesex. Also a pair of STUDS, stone set in gold, with the letters J. G. under each stone. If any person will deliver them, or either of them, to Doctor Griffin in York town, or the subscriber in Lancaster, shall receive fifty shillings for each of the rings, and ten shillings for the studs and no enquiry made, but the favour greatly acknowledged by

THOMAS B. GRIFFIN.

CUTHBERT HUBBARD

BEGB leave to inform the public, that he has taken the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Anderson, where he intends to accommodate Gentlemen in the best manner, and hopes to give satisfaction to all those who please to favour him with their custom.

N. B. He intends to carry on his business of peruke-making, and hair dressing, as usual, in a shop nearly opposite to Mr. Cooke's store.

For BARBADOS

THE new brigantine *Molly*, will be ready to take in her cargo by the first of April next. Any person inclinable to freight or charter, may know the terms by applying to THOMAS PRICE.

N. B. She has good accommodations for passengers.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 8th of April, at Mecklenburg court-house, being court day,

TWELVE likely Virginia born SLAVES;

Amongst whom are a good sawyer, and a good cook, the others are men and boys. They will be sold for ready money, or good merchants notes, payable at the April General Court. The title is indisputable, and will be made so to the purchasers at the day of sale.

FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 18, 1771.

Five Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the sloop *Tryall*, in Rappahannock river, on the 2d day of December last, a bright Mulatto man slave, named SAM, the property of Mr. Charles Tate, of Fredericksburg, who bought him last May of Col. Warner Lewis, of Gloucester county, since which time he has been constantly with me, till he ran off; he is about 25 years of age, six feet two inches high, strong limbed, well made, and a very likely fellow, has a scar on his forehead over one of his eyes, I think it is the left, has some colour in his cheeks when warm, and has a large flock of long wool on his head, which he often shears about the crown; he was bred up partly to the plantation and farming business, and sometimes, as he informed me, employed as an ax-man and sawyer about ship building. His dress was such as sailors wear, and imported ready made, the under jacket of spotted swan skin, or cotton, and too short for him in the arms; he had also a milled double yarn cap of two colours, and took with him his bedding, a new spotted rug, which he had stolen, and several yards of mixed coloured broad cloth out from a whole piece that he had also stolen, remainder of which he had distributed amongst the crew, to bribe them to secrecy. His thefts were certainly the cause of his flight, to avoid the gallows; for he was never punished whilst with me, nor ever complained, or had any cause to be dissatisfied at his treatment, and it is probable his apprehensions will make him endeavour to escape out of the colony, under the character of a sailor. I have heard that he was at Norfolk on Christmas day, and there pretended to have belonged to a vessel lately wrecked on the sea coast; with such a story, some person in want of hands, might be induced to engage him; should it have been so, any person, knowing it, shall be well rewarded for the information; and if he is yet in the colony, whoever apprehends him, shall receive FIVE POUNDS, on delivery to me, or to his master at Fredericksburg, besides what the law allows, for conveying him from the place where he is taken up.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURN, Jun.

NORTHUMBERLAND, March 1, 1771.

STRAYED or stolen from the Rev. Mr. Thomas Smith's last Christmas, a dark bay mare, about 14 hands and an inch high, with foal, and about 12 years old; I suppose she may make to Ross's ferry, where she has often crossed to Middlesex. Whoever will deliver her to me, at Indian creek, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.

JOHN SMITH.

TAKEN up in Henrico, on Four Mile creek, two fows, the one black, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a hole in the left, the other white and black, marked with a crop in the left ear; likewise twelve pigs belonging to the said fows.

CHARLES WOODSON.

TAKEN up in New Kent county, a small bay mare, about 4 years old, 4 feet 3 inches high, has a small blaze in her face, one of her hind feet white, her near eye entirely out, and is neither docked or branded. Posted, and appraised to 31, 10s.

WILLIAM ARMISTEAD.

FEBRUARY 23, 1771.

RUN away from the sloop *Betsy*, Edward Massey, commander, belonging to Mr. Thomas Hodge, out of Corestone river, in Lancaster county, three servant men, viz. One named Samuel Tuder, an Englishman, about 5 feet and an half high, and about 29 years old; had, when he went away, two cloth coats, one of a blue, the other of a claret colour, a claret coloured cloth jacket, check and white shirts. One Virginia born Negro, named Alexander Richardson, about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 21 years old, and much pock pitted; had on a light coloured tearnought lapped jacket and breeches, an old oznabrig shirt, and one check ditto. The other an East Indian, upwards of 5 feet and an half high, about 22 years old, of a very dark complexion, and has long black hair; he had on an old blue jacket, a Negro cotton ditto, cotton breeches, and a check shirt. They are all three convicts, belonging to the said Thomas Hodge. They stole from the said sloop, a new broad cloth coat, made of superfine cloth, a striped silk jacket, and a pair of nankeen breeches, with a parcel of shirts and stockings. Also a nice foot boat, belonging to Mr. William Chilton. It is thought they will endeavour to get on board some vessel in order to get out of the country. All matters of vessels are desired to take notice of this advertisement. Whoever will apprehend the said servants, and deliver them on board the said sloop, or to Mr. Thomas Hodge, at Leeds town, shall be paid FIVE POUNDS reward, beside what the law allows.

N. B. A boat was seen, the same day, going across the Bay, opposite to Gwyn's island, in which, most probably, were the above runaways.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 28, 1771.

I WILL give the best price, and ready money, for any kind of OLD LEAD.

JOSEPH KIDD.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 7, 1771.

THE subscriber, who has lately entered into the *Raleigh* tavern, begs leave to solicit the customers of that house for a continuance of their favours; and he hereby acquaints the Gentlemen who lodged there in public times that their rooms will be still kept in order to receive them. He flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction; as no pains, nor cost, shall be spared for that end.

JAMES SOUTHALL.

As the excessive severity of the weather for a few weeks past, and the late great frosts, will, in all probability, prevent many who would choose to become purchasers, from attending on the 15th ult. we think it proper to delay the sale of our lands in *Calpeper* till Monday the 15th of March.

CHARLES GRYMES, BENJAMIN GRYMES, jun.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 28, 1771.

THE subscriber (who hath been a practitioner in the courts of law and equity in England for upwards of thirty years) having obtained a licence to act as an Attorney in this colony, takes this method of informing the public, that he intends to practice in the several courts following, viz. *James City*, the Court of Hustings in *Williamsburg*, *Jerry*, and *Surrey*; and at the same time to advise all those who shall apply to him for advice, that they may depend on every assistance in his power; and that whatever is committed to his care, shall have all the dispatch that the nature of the case will admit; being determined not to take any cause in hand but what shall be for the benefit of his client, and his own reputation.

SUSSEX DARE.

N. B. Articles of copartnership, deeds, leases, and all kinds of conveyances, powers of attorney, &c. drawn on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber will be glad to engage with any Gentlemen in the country to conduct their business in the General Court. Whoever this will suit, and will favour the subscriber with a line, the same shall be punctually observed.

S. D.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the 7th day of May next, being court day, at Mr. Philip Bouth's, in Winchester.

NINE LOTS in the said town, late the property of John Greenfield, deceased; several of the said lots have 5 acres of common appendant thereto, are conveniently situated, and well improved. Also a tract of land in *Hampshire* county, one near *Cropper's* bridge, and the other joining *Hugh Marbury*, late the joint property of Major James Livingstone, and the said Greenfield. Purchasers will be allowed six months credit for half the price, and twelve months for the remainder, giving bond and security to

ANGUS M DONALD, and } Executors.

ALEXANDER WHITE.

Pursuant to an Act of Assembly, on Monday the 1st day of April next, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises,

THE GLEBE LAND belonging to the parish of *Frederick*, situate within 6 miles of the town of *Winchester*, containing about 200 acres of exceeding good land, on which there is a good and convenient dwelling house, kitchen, barr, stables, and a draw well, in which standing water is to be insured the purchaser. The above tract of land cost the parish six hundred pounds 4 years ago, since which, a barn of the value of thirty six pounds has been erected on it. Twelve months credit, and immediate possession, will be given the purchaser, on entering into bond, with approved security, to

ROBERT WOOD, } Commissioners.

ANGUS M DONALD, }
ALEXANDER WHITE.

To be SOLD for ready money, on Thursday the 25th of April next, before the *Raleigh* tavern, in Williamsburg.

TWO hundred and fifty acres of LAND, lying on *Queen's* creek, in York county, about a mile the other side of the *Capital* landing, formerly the property of *Fips Jackson*, sen. deceased; there are on the said land, a good dwelling house, 4 rooms below and 2 above, with a brick chimneys, a kitchen, barn, &c. There is likewise upon the plantation, close on the creek, a good dwelling house, with all convenient outhouses, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Cobb, where is an extraordinary fine landing for oysters. The goodness of this land is so well known that it needs no description.

FIPS JACKSON.

N. B. I forewarn all persons whatever from cutting or carrying any wood off the said land.

SOUTHAMPTON, February 23, 1771.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has lately removed to the county of *Southampton*, on *Nottaway* river, where he proposes to continue the HOSPITAL, and practice of SURGERY and PHYSIC, in the same manner it was conducted by his father, the late Col. *Jesse Browne*, deceased, and hopes to give the like satisfaction to all Gentlemen who will favour him with their commands, as was generally given by his predecessor.

SAMUEL BROWNE.

General Post Office, New-York, June 22, 1771.
HIS Majesty's POST MASTER GENERAL having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great-Britain and America) been pleased to add a 5th PACKET BOAT to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New-York*, Notice is hereby given, that the MAIL, for the future, will be closed at the Post Office in *New-York*, at 12 of the Clock at Night, on the 1st Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for *Falmouth*. By Command of the DEPUTY POST MASTER GENERAL.

ALEXANDER COLDEN, SECRETARY.

WANTED ON CHARTER,

TO load tar and turpentine, in North Carolina, a vessel about 1500 barrels burthen. For terms apply to *James Marbury*, Norfolk, or the subscribers at *Richmond*; who have for sale a quantity of good SEINE TWINE.

STORRS & ELLIS.

SOUTHAMPTON, February 23, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted on open account to the estate of Col. *Jesse Browne*, late of *Southampton* county, deceased, that every person so indebted, who shall fail to settle his account by the 15th day of April next, either by discharging the same, or giving bond, with approved security, it required, that such accounts, after that date, will immediately be put into the hands of an attorney; and all those indebted by bond to said estate, are requested to discharge the same by said date, it being necessary to settle the estate as speedily as possible; and in order thereto, it is requested of those who have any demands against said estate, to make them known, that they may be discharged, by

SAMUEL BROWNE, } Executors.
JOHN ATKINSON, }
THOMAS JACK.

For S A L E,

TWENTY thousand acres of LAND, in the counties of *Frederick* and *Hampshire*, which was advertised some years ago in this colony, and the neighbouring provinces, and its situation and qualities then described; therefore think it needless to repeat them now. It will be sold very cheap, and reasonable time of payment will be allowed the purchaser, or purchasers, for one half of the purchase money, who may be shown the premises by applying to the subscriber, in *Winchester*.

BRYAN BRUN.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and the and, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the sheriff of *Loudoun* county, greeting. We command you that you summon *Thomas Patterson*, brother and heir of *John Patterson*, late of *Leesburg*, in the said county, merchant, deceased, to appear before the Justices of our said county court, at the court-house thereof, on the 2d Monday in December next, to answer a bill in chancery, exhibited against him and *Fleming Patterson*, of *Leesburg*, merchant, by *Henry McCube* of *Alexandria*, merchant, *William Crawford*, jun. and company, merchants, *William Crawford*, *Thomas Dunmore*, and company, of *Great-Britain*, merchants. And this he shall do on pain of, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witness *Charles Binn*, clerk of our said court, the 15th day of November, in the 11th year of our reign, 1770.

6m CHARLES BINNS.

AYLETT's, October 15, 1770.

WHEREAS *Messrs. Murdocks, Donalds*, and Co. of *Glasgow*, have discontinued their trade at this place, I hereby give notice to all those who have open accounts on my books to come and settle them; and in order to prevent disputes hereafter, bonds will be required for their respective balances, for which purpose I will attend regularly at this place during the ensuing winter and spring, unless when the General and Oyer Courts, or any of the neighbouring county courts, intervene. As personal application to every one concerned cannot be made, therefore due regard it is hoped will be paid to this advertisement. Those who fail to settle in due time must blame themselves for laying me under the necessity of bringing suits against them without further notice; as those who shew the greatest readiness to settle may expect the greatest indulgence.

The GOODS on hand will be sold by wholesale, on very reasonable terms, which may be known by applying to

ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

FREDERICK, July 2, 1770.

THE subscriber thinks proper to inform the public, that he purposes beginning to inoculate the SMALL-POX on the 12th day of September next, and to continue the same until July following, at his house, six miles from *Winchester*: The situation healthful and agreeable. The terms for each patient TWO PISTOLES for inoculation, and 20s. a week for board.

He flatters himself that his experience in Europe, and his repeated success in inoculating in this colony, will render any account of his being regularly qualified, unnecessary. To these he chuses to appeal, rather than speak confidently of himself.

Patients may depend upon every necessary accommodation; likewise the greatest care and tenderness; and need not be under any apprehension of confinement.

JOHN M'DONALD.

Maryland, August 15, 1770.

THE subscriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public information that he begins to inoculate on the 5th of September, and continues till the 1st of June 1771, at his house which stands about half a mile from *Baltimore Town*, on a healthy situation, with a very agreeable prospect. The price (as before) TWO PISTOLES, and twenty five shillings per week for board. The sickness is really trifling, and the confinement none. They may safely return to their homes in 21 days. Those that chuse to come, are requested not to alter their diet, and to give timely notice, that necessary care may be taken to prevent their being disappointed. NEGROES will be inoculated at five per cent. The subscriber declares he has inoculated upwards of eight thousand, and has lost but seventeen, and they died more from obstinacy and a too great indulgence, than from the small-pox.

HENRY STEVENSON.

RUN away from Mr. Robert Dudley's, a young Negro fellow, named RICHARD WEAVER, he is about 19 years of age, of a yellow complexion, and very spare; had on when he went off a grey serge coat and waistcoat, lined with red, and a pair of leather breeches. He may possibly want to pass for a free man, though an indentured servant. I will give FORTY SHILLINGS reward, besides what the law allows, to any person who brings him to the said Robert Dudley, living in King & Queen county.

WILLIAM DUDLEY.